THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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To the PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Although the insult offered to the nation, by placing at the head of the most interesting department of the government, a person who cannot even speak your language, could not be atoned, it was still possible that some palliation of the outrage might have been found in the civic worth or official ability of this highly favored presidential partizan.

In vain, however, have we looked for either. In his conduct as a citizen we recognize a turbulent opposition to the laws, carried so far as to interdict the common benefits of society to those who differed from him in political opinion; in his official capacity we only discover an obsequious imitation of those very rules and regulations, which it had been his inveterate practic, when out of place, to disparage and abuse. Where then are the proofs of his merit? Has the honorable conduct of our merchants been applauded, and have their interests, in return, been liberally cherished since he came into office—have the public burthens been more justly apportioned among the several classes of community, and the contributions to the treasury been more regularly collected under his administration? Is there one fiscal arrangement, by which the revenue has been judiciously encreased, or better secured; that has originated with the present secretary of the treasury; is there a single measure of finance, of benefit to the nation, that has been suggested by him?

In the repeal of taxes on luxuries, and in the sale of productive public property, we have indeed ample proof of his financial skill. In a round addendum of 2 1-2 per cent. to existing duties on commercial enterprize, we have an equal evidence of his disposition towards our merchants, and of his industry and discriminating talents; and in the perversion of a preamble to a law, which was "*to extinguish a debt by additional borrowing*," we have an admirable specimen of his logic and his candor.

Such, my countrymen, is the man and the officer, in whose favour the President of the United States has overlooked the pretensions of your wisest statesmen and most approved patriots—such is the stranger for whom he has disregarded the claims of our citizens, and the dignity of the nation.

Were it possible to suppose that you would remain insensible to such a degradation, I should have spared myself the mortification of this appeal to your feelings and your judgment; but confiding in your vindication of the wrongs that have been heaped upon us, I submit this, among others, to your cool and candid decision. PROBUS.

(Boston Centinel.)

The following articles are copied from a Dutch paper of June 30.

GENOA, June 9.

Letters from Leghorn, dated the 9th inst. mention, That all the English imprisoned there have been set at liberty. On the 3d a French convoy arrived here, from which some troops were disembarked, and others embarked. It sailed from hence yesterday, but was obliged to put back from contrary winds.

Changes in the ecclesiastic States are talked of, and which will, it is imagined, turn to the advantage of the King of Sardinia. Cardinal Fesch uncle of the French Emperor, seems destined to play a character of the first importance.

FRANKFORT, June 23.

The following very singular questions are stated in a paper printed on the other side of the Rhine. "Will the Imperial cities remain or will they be added to the mass of indemnities? Will not the Emperor of Russia, with whom England wishes to stand on so amicable a footing, declare war against France in a short time? Will the new departments of the Rhine be actually formed into three Republican Electorates, whose possessors shall sit and vote in the Diet? What shall become of Italy and Switzerland? Will the present Pope indeed abdicate the See of St. Peter, to make room for a more fortunate successor? Among a thousand speculative suggestions of this nature, it seems to be generally believed, that the great events which are in embryo will far exceed expectation, however highly raised.

CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE CESSION OF LOUISIANA,
BY FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,
And its probable Consequences not only to those Nations, but to Spain and Britain.

(From a late London publication.)

The cession of Louisiana to the United States of North America, although it contains in itself the seeds of the greatest political revolution that ever the world witnessed, has been passed over *sub silentio*, as a matter of no weight in the scale of European politics. No axiom can, however, be more self-evident than it will, at no very far distant period, transfer the *stewardship* (if I may be allowed the term) of the South American treasures, from the Spanish government into other hands: and cause a very extraordinary, if not a total, alteration in the system and relative state of politics of almost every European nation, whilst the United States are inextricably drawn into the vortex of European politics—a measure deprecated by all the philosophical and political writers who have employed their pens on American affairs, and by none more so than the late General Washington.

If it true, that the free navigation of the river Mississippi was a most desirable object of the United States, and they have effectually attained it by the possession of the Province of Louisiana, forming its western bank; but they have attained also more than they had occasion for; they have added bulk to what was before too unwieldy; and have laid an immense charge on their useful possessions, in order to add those which will not only be useless but burthensome. The purchase of Louisiana, on a superficial glance, may seem beneficial to the United States; yet whoever will go deeper into the subject will soon discover that it exhibits the strongest proof of the impolicy and weakness of their government. It was not a measure of sober reason and sound policy, but a temporary shift to gain the present administration popularity, and to prevent a schism in the United States, which, by the very means they have taken to avoid it, is rendered absolutely certain at a future period.

The territory of the United States, before the cession of Louisiana, was too unwieldy for their government; two insurrections of the western against the eastern parts, within the space of six years, have ascertained the impotence of the former under the restraint imposed upon them by the Federal compact, and their wishes to have an independent government of their own. The most material obstacle to their wishes was their having no outlet to the sea for the exportation of their produce, but through the channel of the Mississippi, the navigation of which was only enjoyed by a treaty with Spain. When that was obstructed at the expiration of the treaty, they threatened their government if it did not immediately do them *justice* (as they termed it) they would instantly procure it for themselves, by attacking New-Orleans and the other Spanish settlements on the Mississippi. They accordingly began to arm, and the American government saw itself strangely involved in the hazard either of war with Spain and consequently France, or of a civil commotion. To free themselves from this dilemma, the American government applied to that of Spain, to renew the treaty for granting to the inhabitants of the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the right of depositing their goods at New-Orleans, on the same terms as they had formerly held it; but Spain, at the same time of this application, was entirely under the controul of France and could not stir without her consent.

France was again plunged into a war with Britain, and money was absolutely necessary to enable her to maintain the contest. Bonaparte was fully aware of the importance of Louisiana, not only to draw gold from the American government, but also to procure their friendship, or at least neutrality, either of which was indispensably necessary to his design against Britain. He, therefore, under a pretence of being better able than Spain to maintain Louisiana against the United States, and of preserving for his good ally a boundary or barrier to the whole of her South American dominions, extorted it from her, and, to her great astonishment and grief, immediately sold it to the United States for sixteen millions of dollars. From a cursory view of these facts may be collected the impolicy and weakness of the American government; the total loss of the dominion of South America by Spain; the insidiousness and ambition of the ruler of France; and the real interest of Britain. The effects which the cession of Louisiana may have upon each nation, will be separately considered, and such conclusions drawn from the whole as the extent of human probability will justify, the soundest basis whereon speculative opinion can be grounded.

The territory of the United States, as has been observed and lamented by the late General Washington, in his Farewell Address to the Citizens, has been characterized by three geographical descriptions of the Northern, the Southern, and the Western divisions. The inhabitants of the latter, have, in two instances, shewn an intractability and a desire to separate from those of the two former, and have been retained only by force, which is quite incompatible with the Doctrine of an Union founded on mutual convenience and utility. To prevent their breaking out into an open revolt, government has been *necessiated* to increase an already too large extent of territory, and to break through their natural boundary, such as to every one must appear to be that of the Mississippi on the western side.—They have been *compelled* to purchase an immense tract of land for which they can have no real use, and which must prove an incumbrance; although the acquisition of it has cost the northern and southern divisions, on which the expense must ultimately fall without deriving any benefit from it, the sum of sixteen millions of dollars. Can it be wondered at, that such a measure of inutility and expence should have created, as it has a great deal of opposition on their part? Certainly not. The vast extent of the United States was already detrimental to them, because it drew off and scattered the population and militated against its improvement and security which were only to be obtained by a stated settlement. Multitudes daily flocked to the west, and the strength of those who were disaffected to, and evidently discovered an intention of withdrawing themselves from, the Union. It was therefore a matter of serious consideration for the government, whether it was not more politic even to have given up the western territory, which was unmanageable, than to have added to it at vast expence of the eastern, over which they had a perfect command. As Washington in his Farewell Address justly observes, "It is the unity of government which is the main pillar in the edifice of the real independence of the United States; the support of their tranquility at home; and their prosperity, of that liberty which we so highly prize." Was it not then madness to add to the magnitude of that edifice, whose magnitude before threatened its falling to pieces? Louisiana has not only added to magnitude, but destroyed the compactness of the United States, without which Union cannot subsist. Each state must be so situated relatively to the others, as to draw a mutual benefit from the union of the whole. Louisiana is totally distinct from, and must rather prove a clog than an advantage to the United States. If the government was of opinion that the free navigation of the Mississippi was indispensible to their interest, it would have been infinitely better for them and Spain to have treated for the purchase of the Floridas, which would have given that advantage, and have perfected the *arrondissement* of the United States, without affording any cause of jealousy to Spain. The Mississippi would then have been an effectual and unequivocal boundary to both: but there is now no boundary between them but an imaginary one, and the consequence must be a constant heart-burning and a series of expostulation. The western territory, which might have been extremely valuable to the United States, will become a desert, as its inhabitants, attracted by the riches of Mexico, will cross over into Louisiana to partake of them either in a direct or indirect manner. If they were intractable in the western territory, they will of course become much more so at a greater distance; and being secured from the other parts of the United States by the Mississippi, a strong barrier and easy to be defended, it may be guessed that they will be no longer obedient to them than may suit their inclination. The United States seem to have done their utmost to render them independent; for, besides the effectual barrier of the Mississippi, they have procured for them the city of New-Orleans, situated on the Gulf of Mexico; so that instead of being, as heretofore, dependent on the eastern states for the consumption and exportation of the chief part of their produce, they have an immediate communication with foreign parts, particularly the West-Indies.—From the vicinage of such a restless, enterprizing, and ungovernable horde* as that which is going to people Louisiana any attempt on the part of Spain to suppress illicit commerce will be succeeded by open violence; and it does not require the least penetration to see that even the government of the United States, if ever so well inclined to keep on terms with Spain, will be unable to stop the torrent which will burst into Mexico through Louisiana.

If then (as I venture to predict) the consequence of the cession of Louisiana to the United States will be the *total loss to Spain of its South America dominions*,† it will be naturally asked how France could have given birth to so impolitic a measure, seeing that it would be in her power whenever she might think fit, to extract those treasures from Spain whilst they were at her command; I answer, that the reins of the French government are at present in the hands of a man, who is either so totally blinded by *ambition* as not to foresee consequences; or, if he does foresee them, he looks to the success of that *ambition* to controul them, and undo all he has done. The latter is more likely to be the case. Bonaparte, in order to carry into effect his darling scheme of subjugating Britain, wants money: he will go any lengths to obtain it, and he has obtained it at the price of Louisiana. But he looks forward to greater advantages from the United States, than the sixteen millions of dollars he has obtained from them, which may all be swallowed up by his numerous armies before he can bring his views towards Britain to an issue. He is well aware that if circumstances should oblige him to press Spain into the contest with Britain; or if Britain shall of her own accord put an end to the insidious neutrality of Spain; a stoppage will be put to the importation of the South American treasures into Spain in Spanish bottoms, and he expects to procure them through the intervention of Americans. But the Americans should beware lest by furthering his views, they totally defeat their own. If Bonaparte once subdue Britain, it will be very easy for him to reclaim Louisiana, and even to dictate what terms he pleases to the United States.—They will find, when too late for a remedy, that they can as well hold him with a *straw* as a *treaty*. If he fails in his attempt on Britain, he knows that the game is up with him, and cares not what becomes of Louisiana or France itself. He can, at the most, be considered only as a *tenant for life*, who cares not what *waste* he commits on the *freehold*.

To Britain these facts are of the utmost importance, not only as they point out to what lengths the ambition and implacibility of the rulers of France will carry him in his attempts to annihilate their very existence as a nation, but also as they may serve to guide to the future channels through which the South American treasures may flow—a circumstance well worthy of the attention of the first commercial nation in the world. Whilst the noble ardor of its citizens will protect it against the former, their enterprize and industry ought not to suffer them to wander out of sight of the latter. What Brissot holds out as an encouragement to the French to prepare for a commercial connection with the United States, is infinitely more applicable to the British to extend theirs already so well established; and it is a very curious circumstance, that the whole of this work (though partial in the extreme to the French) confessed throughout the superiority of the British merchant, and is the most valuable publication the latter can peruse on the subject of American affairs. A strict alliance between Britain and the United States seems to be the natural policy of both. If Britain is prostrated at the feet of France, the United States could not hope to retain Louisiana, nor even their own independence. If Britain can stand her ground, Louisiana will form part of the American Empire, or (which is more probable) the natives will unite with the emigrants to Louisiana, and form an independent government for themselves. Britain should, in the latter case, have an eye to her future commerce; a great change in the state of things is evidently in preparation, and she ought to prepare herself for it. T. P. L.

NOTES.

* The inhabitants of the western territory are no better than a horde of Tartars. If a family leave their hut to go about their daily labor, at their return they find it, perhaps, taken possession of by some new comers, who will dispute it with them; no tenure being acknowledged among them but that of occupancy; no right but that of superior force.

[*However correct our author's sentiments may be on the general subject of the* CESSION, *his remarks in reference to the inhabitants of the Western Territory are certainly false.*]

† It has already been predicted at a time when circumstances did not render it nearly so probable as at present; the following is a literal translation from the second volume of Brissot's View of America: "I have mentioned precious metals. The Americans are in the neighborhood of the countries which produce them. These countries are the abodes of indolence, which dispenses not with necessaries. Skins, &c. of animals, and some metals are every thing that can be given there in exchange for articles of subsistence, which the inhabitants have not the spirit to make their lands produce, and for the necessaries for which they find it more convenient to pay with gold than with their industry. The independent Americans will become factors, advantageously placed between European manufacturers, and the inhabitants of regions condemned by nature to the sterile productions of metals. All the powers of Spain cannot prevent this, nor ought even to undertake it. This new consideration promising to the French payment, so foolishly desired in gold, ought to encourage them to prepare for a commercial connection with the United States.

Will positively be sold, on Monday, the 10th inst. without reserve, for ready money, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

The BRICK TENEMENT,

ON the main-street, opposite the Post Office, and at present occupied by Micajah Davis, to satisfy a debt due to Samuel Meeker and Meeker, Dinmore & Co. of Philadelphia, by

BARTLETT STILL. 3

Sept. 1, 1804.

For Sale,

At Doctor J. Crinigan's medicinal store, a quantity of fresh

CASTOR OIL, 2

In bottles—made in this state.

September 1st, 1804.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg in April last, will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of [illegible] next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec'd late of the county of York, to [illegible] Burwell,

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate of the said Hugh Nelson, dec'd, containing about 380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the South Anna River, together with the MERCHANT MILL and its APPURTENANCES, which, for a number of years past, has been occupied by Micajah Crew as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year.

The above property will be sold "upon a credit 'till the 14th day of March 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per ann. from the 16th day of July 1800 'till the day of sale, part of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money is to be paid in cash." The commissioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premises to the purchaser, upon the purchaser's immediately executing a deed of trust for the premises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment of dower, if required, authorising two of the commissioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum of nine hundred pounds, and the interest aforesaid, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city of Richmond, to sell the premises. 2

A particular description of the property is omitted, because it is supposed that any person willing to become a purchaser, would first view the premises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will shew it and give any information that may be required.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

July 19th, 1804.

*** The sale of the above property is POSTPONED, on account of rainy weather, until the second day of October next.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Crewsville, 28th August, 1804. 4w

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-boos, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and he [illegible] Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*, the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it. (4)

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. law12w*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s cash.
Wheat,	6s to 7s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	42s to 43s6 do.
Old do. do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	27s to 28s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d c.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in Boston, dated July 16, 1804.

"Since our last, there has arrived here from Ireland, a number of vessels loaded with grain, several from the Baltic, and some Greeks from the Dardanelles, besides those from America; but what has arrived would not have made any impression on the market, had it not been backed with the information received from Europe by this day's post, that a general permission had been granted by the government of that country for the exportation of flour and grain, which was very abundant and cheap, and that a number of neutral vessels had been engaged to carry grain to the ports of Spain and Portugal."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of literary eminence in England, to his friend near New-York, dated May 16.

"My Dear Friend,

"You have done right in leaving Europe. It is my intention to do the same when my health & an opportunity to sell my property to advantage will permit. You have heard before this that the French are going to make Bonaparte an emperor. In short, nothing surprises me that comes from that silly nation. I am now thoroughly convinced that the people of Europe are too corrupt and too ignorant to enjoy liberty. They cannot exist without a master, and one who can keep a tight hand on the reins of government. With respect therefore to freedom, I have given up Europe as lost.

"In England we have put in Mr. Pitt again as minister. We are blundering on as formerly, without any object in making war, and without any probable conjecture of its termination. It is, however, popular at present, and whilst we have paper and credit, we shall be able to go on, groping as we do, in the dark. I was in hopes the nation would have had sense enough to have called for Mr. Fox. But it appears to have lost all mental energy, and to have resigned all privilege of thinking for itself.—So much for European politics.

"From the time you have been in America you will be able to give me a perfect idea of the present state of that land of freedom, and if it be not too much trouble you will do me a great favor to give me an outline of it.—What sort of a place is Washington, its climate, and its state of society? It is my intention to reside near some large town upon a farm; and in my mind I have fixed upon the banks of the North River. I cannot bear a flat country, and there the scenery is bold and picturesque.—Northumberland is likewise a favorite place, but the death of my friend Dr. Priestly is a great objection to it. Perhaps you will be able to give me better information on this subject."

"My principal amusement in America would be agriculture and natural history, for which I am now providing an excellent library. I have lately published three volumes of animal chemistry which have a rapid sale. How do you find the expences of living in America? are they equal to those of Europe? Any minute of this would be acceptable to me, if it would not take up too much of your time."

* The writer of this letter was in America for a short time about seven or eight years ago.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Lisbon, July 17, 1804.

"A captain of my acquaintance being ready to sail for your place, I take advantage of this opportunity to inform you of the state of our markets since my last.

"I then had the pleasure of mentioning to you, that our provisions would not be sufficient for the consumption of our town, but till June, and that the prices of flour and wheat had, in consequence, rose considerably: and, indeed, it has proved as I predicted. Good wheat has, in spite of a considerable importation, been sold at 800 Rs. per alqr. and flour at 8000 to 8500 Rs. per barrel, from on board; and I suppose that the prices will fix themselves through the whole summer at 700 to 720 Rs. for wheat, from 8000 to 8500 Rs. for flour, and quick sales cannot be doubted, the remains of the crops being now entirely destroyed by the excessive heat, and the prices neither in the Mediterranean nor in the Baltic are low enough to make undertakings for here advantages.

"Indian corn has been so very much in demand, that 600 Rs. have been paid on board, and even now it would fetch 500 Rs. from on board.

"Our new vintage promises very much, and salt will be had at St. Ubes at the end of August."

Extract of a letter, dated Nantz, June 18.

"I now inform you that a new duty of 20 cents per ton has been but a few days ago established by government on all vessels entering the river Loire—Said duty appears to be peculiar to this river, as the act of government does not say it shall be raised in any other but the Loire.

"The case of the ship Minerva of Boston, capt. John William Hall, mentioned in my last, was ultimately decided by the minister of marine at Paris. She was ordered out of the port as coming from England, so no American vessels will in future be permitted to enter in any port of France when coming from Great Britain.

"Perhaps it would be advisable that the merchants of the United States do not send their vessels to Falmouth, Cowes or any port of Great Britain for a market, when they have some views on France. In this last case, the Island of Re would be the most proper place to touch at, to be informed of the state of markets in France."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Sunbury, (Georgia) to his correspondent in Charleston, dated August 18.

"The caterpillar is making serious destruction in this quarter, and particularly on the islands southwardly. A gentleman who has travelled within a few days from East Florida to this place, says the crops are generally lost. Several planters have attempted to pick them, but without any good effect. The catterpillars are now making their appearance in the interior, about Riceborough; and though a little later than on the sea-board, it is expected they will take at least one half the cotton on the ground."

A curious experiment. If a tumbler be filled about a third part with water, and by attaching to it a string nine or ten inches long, you swing it backwards and forwards in the manner of a pendulum, the water will preserve its position, with respect to the brim of the glass, as if it were congealed like ice. Then poor in gently almost as much oil as there is water, and let the tumbler vibrate as before; a surprising phenonemon will strike the eye of the spectator. The tranquility and even superfices of the water will be transferred to that of the oil. The subjected water will assume a turbulent appearance, elevating and depressing itself in the waves, which rise almost to the surface of the oil, yet never disturbing the tranquility of that surface. (*London paper.*)

A New-York paper of the 27th ult. says—"We have information from the best authority that the yellow fever is prevalent on board a fleet of British ships at New-Providence. We think it proper to publish the fact, that the citizens of the several seaports may be on their guard."

Capt. Green, of the brig Hunter, lately arrived at New York, mentions, that at the time he left Barcelona, the British frigate Juno and an armed brig had just arrived there from lord Nelson's fleet off Toulon; and that no account of an engagement had been brought by them.—Capt. G. left Gibraltar on the 18th July, at which time no such circumstance had been heard of.

M. Lucien Bonaparte, eldest brother of the emperor Napoleon, has lately been wounded in a duel with prince Borguese, his brother in law, (the husband of the late Madame Le Clerc) who intends to settle in Germany, leaving his wife with her brother. As the lady, when she entered Rome, drove her own gig and six in hand—she, perhaps, carries too tight a reign for an Italian prince.

Coinage.—On this interesting subject it may not be unacceptable to state the quantities of specie coined since the time of Elizabeth.

	Gold.	*Silver.*
By Queen Elizabeth,	£ 12,000	4,632,932
James I.	800,000	1,700,000
Charles I.	1,723,000	5,776,544
Parliament and Cromwell,		1,000,000
Charles II.	3,500,000	3,524,104
James II.	1,400,000	1,337,637
William III.	6,511,963	4,000,000
Anne	1,300,000	1,391,626
George I.	8,030,000	725,000
George II.	11,662,216	304,360
George III.	63,772,236	63,600

From this it is evident that the coinage of silver in England has been greatly neglected during the last three reigns, and that the quantity in existence is somewhat inadequate to the circulation of the country.

A home-stroke at Thomas Jefferson, by James Cheetham.

From the CITIZEN.

COMMUNICATION.—Nothing is more idle than for a nation to think of obtaining respect, when she has no force to command it. The conduct of the British frigates in annoying the commerce of New-York, is just such as may be ever expected from the defenceless condition of the United States. It is not *British*, but *human* nature.

A few vessels of war, which the United States can easily and must sooner or latter furnish, would ensure protection to their trade. They then could say to those inclined to trespass, "Gentlemen, you *ought* not, but you *shall* not do so." Until such measures are taken, all complaints are vain, and there can be no remedy. Mr. Jefferson has said many good things, and none more just than that men "feel power and forget right."

Whatever may be the difference of political sentiments among us, and the animosity which it has occasioned, surely all should unite in supporting the dignity and safety of the nation. He is an unworthy citizen who would sacrifice these for any consideration. POLITICUS.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The BANK of VIRGINIA—defended.

No. IV.

The two preceding numbers have been devoted so some of the errors and calumnies which appeared in the extract of the Annapolis letter. It is now necessary to take notice of the other extract which was published at the same time, and introduced as follows:—"*Extract of another letter from a gentleman in the country, to his correspondent in Richmond.*"

This extract corresponds so much in its style and tendencies with the Annapolis letter, that they appear to be the productions of the same *enlightened* understanding:—Nevertheless, it is proper to notice them separately. The *country gentleman*, if he be a different writer, has been a little more concise than his disciple of Annapolis, and may therefore be answered with much less trouble. In speaking of the proposed banks of Alexandria and Annapolis, he offers for them a recommendation in the following style:—"*As it will be attended with one tenth of the expence; as it is free from all the objections which are against the Virginia bank; as it is completely federal, and promises on that account to be more correctly conducted.*" *The expences already incurred by the Virginia bank, at Richmond only, amount to* $10,000. *If the expences of the other three towns keep pace with these, of which there is no doubt, for there seems to be a disposition to make a democratic job of it, it is impossible that the dividends, without trenching upon the capital, can be more than five or six per cent. per annum,*"

To understand this fully, we must return to the Annapolis extract, which says, that the annual expence of the bank of Virginia at the four establishments will be $40,000. The country gentleman having said, that the bank of Alexandria will be attended with one tenth of the expence, thereby means that $4,000 a year will be sufficient to pay the salaries of president, cashiers, tellers, accountants, runners, door-keepers, porters, house-rent, stationary, fuel and candles, for the whole establishment—so that after paying the charges just enumerated, which will at a low computation cost $2,000 a year, twelve or thirteen persons, with their families and rents, will have the trifling sum of $2,000 a year to divide among them, which will be about 45 cents per day each. This will shew the amount and rate of salaries designed for the Alexandria bank, which is *established for the avowed purpose of opposing the bank of Virginia.* The adventurers can easily determine upon the credit which is due to those who are willing to discharge such important duties so cheaply.

It is true that upon some occasions, men of the first talents and characters form themselves into associations and render a great deal of service to the public for nothing—but I believe that the proposed banks of Alexandria and Annapolis are the first instances where twelve directors, and as many officers of other descriptions, have been willing to discharge the intricate and important duties of a bank for a sum so small as not to be equal to their own wearing apparel. The planters and farmers of Virginia are now asked whether they would employ managers or overseers to take charge of distant estates, who would undertake for an eight or tenth part of the customary hire? would they not suspect that knavery was contemplated?

The salaries of the officers of the bank of Virginia have been voted for, by persons who are largely interested in the bank; being liberal, they have induced men of the first talents and characters to become candidates. In this the directors have certainly acted wisely. There is no employment wherein there are such great and constant temptations, as occur in the duties of a bank, and the true method to prevent any of the officers from falling into temptation, is, to give them salaries not merely equivalent to the duty, but as a recompence for their virtue also. By this means every officer of the bank, seeing that fidelity will insure his continuance, also sees a lasting provision for his family. If this was not the case, he might at some unguarded moment, when urged by his necessities, commit a breach of trust. As one false step generally leads to another, he might plunge into ruin, and endeavor to escape disgrace by suicide or flight.

If the banks of Alexandria & Annapolis shall undertake to execute all the duties of the establishment for such a paltry consideration as that which has been alluded to, there surely is great room to suspect, that the persons who will do so, do not deserve confidence, and meditate to obtain recompence, either by embezzlement, or by speculation. I mean not to insinuate that the promoters of these banks have designs to defraud the subscribers, or to say that these towns do not contain individuals who deserve the fullest confidence. The reader must perceive that this mode of argument has been adopted for the purpose of exposing more forcibly, the writers of these extracts.

The country gentleman concludes his censure with the following insulting words: "*There seems to be a disposition to make a democratic job of it.*" This might be very plainly and concisely answered by saying, that the bank was organized by a legislature, nine-tenths of which professed democratic politics—and it is well known that individuals of the same politics, had provided sufficient funds, and were determined to subscribe for all the shares, and would have done so, if the federalists and new converts had stood off a day longer: Notwithstanding, one third of the directors are called federalists. Surely it will not be pretended, even by the most enthusiastic federalist, that men of democratic sentiments, even admitting that they are in the wrong, have not a right to use their own money and their own time and talents, as they please.—Being convinced that gain is the prevailing object with all who engage in banking institutions, and having seen nothing as yet in the proceedings of the directors to contradict this opinion—nor suspecting that there is a charge in human nature which will give to the stockholders of the bank of Virginia other desires and perceptions than such as have appeared in similar cases, in former times—and that in the business of money making, the directors will neither ask nor care what are the political or religious creeds of the dealers, provided they are rich and punctual: So far as the sentiment is meant as a reproach against a respectable and important institution, and the numerous respectable individuals of democratical politics, whose names, influence, example and money have contributed to render this important service to their long plundered country—I know not how sufficiently to express my indignation. In the name of heaven, is there never to be an end of the irritations of odious epithets? Will that day never arrive when the people of this state will be allowed to enroll themselves under the banners of truth and justice—when they may be allowed to weigh men by their virtues and talents, and measures by their usefulness? It falls to the lot of but few, indeed, very few, to be employed in the administration of government, and although designing demagogues may often excite the passions and prejudices of the great body of the people to oppose men and their measures, because they prefer *other men*; yet it is not important to those who, in politics, will never be any thing more than rank and file men, who are the rulers, provided their measures be wise, and their execution just and virtuous.

No doubt occasions may occur, where the voice of the people ought to be proclaimed and heard with awe; but this is an occasion in which every syllable of clamour will be no less unjust than injurious: and to me it appears as absurd to see the participaters in a national institution quarrelling about the choice of a subaltern administrator or officer, as it would be dangerous in the crew of a ship, to enter into a battle to determine, on which side of a dangerous rock the ship should be steered—until shipwreck ensued.

Fellow-Citizens!—let us have patience. Let the gentlemen who have been called upon by the stockholders to discharge the important trusts, have time fully to understand them and to prove their worthiness. If they are found to be incompetent to the duties of their stations, let others, and others, and others, be elected;—and if it shall at last be found, that the commonwealth of Virginia does not contain persons of proper qualifications to manage a bank, then let the charter sink, and let the stockholders reclaim their money. This is the answer which we will offer, in derision, to our insulting foes and base calumniators; but when we speak as behoves us, concerning our laws and our rights, we will hold a different language: we will say to our defamers, from Potomac to Kennebeck, that we defy and despise their machinations, their calumnies, and their complaints; that, although we are disposed to fraternize with them, as members of the same government, we will not, in order to obtain their applause, give up an atom of our rights. Strange! passing strange it is! that our enemies should be so solicitous concerning the Virginians, that scarcely a week passes which doth not bring us some of their insults. They shew by their publications, that they entertain for the whole state, and for every thing which belongs to it, the most groveling and jealous hatred; and yet they pretend to be fearful, that our public institutions, which derive their existence altogether from Virginia purses and understandings, will not be wisely managed.

Thus it is, people of Virginia, that our *avowed enemies* endeavor to mislead us. It is by such flagrant and shameless proceedings, that the credit and dignity of the state are insulted, and our bank threatened with opposition and disgrace by a few of the inhabitants of the petty town of Annapolis. Planters and farmers! you have put your hands to the plow—you have exercised a degree of laudable enthusiasm in your endeavors to procure shares, which has petrified your enemies; and now, in order to induce you to sell your shares, they endeavor to excite your fears, so that they may obtain the ascendency, and establish, if they chuse, such a combination as that which has been formerly described.

If you prefer to lend your money at 6 per cent. with the prospect of a law suit or a bankruptcy before you can get it back, to persons who, by purchasing bank shares, may gain more than double; or if you are willing to yield the entire controul of the bank and the prices of your commodities to those, whose interest will prompt them to regulate and reduce the prices as often as they please—if you had rather sell your scrip at 25 dollars, than to receive 30, which is daily given—then I advise you to follow the advice and example of the letter-writter. But if you love your families—regard your interest—glory in the prosperity of your country—and wish to preserve your independence, then let me recommend to you, to keep your shares, and disregard those newspaper paragraphs, by which the writers endeavor to deceive and mislead you, that they may despoil you of your rights, and then lead you, like passive victims, to your own destruction.

As an individual I know it to be a political right, and believe it to be a duty, to make known these sentiments; and that no sort of misunderstanding may exist with those, whose first question concerning a man is, "what are his politics," to close these remarks, and this reply, with a few words concerning myself. The foregoing investigations, concerning the bank of Virginia, under the signature CANDIDUS, have been the genuine dictates of the writer's heart, and the best decisions of his understanding, in the whole course of which he has endeavored to support the signature which he has assumed, and although his labors have very far exceeded his first expectations, and although he has been retarded by deliberate misrepresentations and indecorous personalities, still, he trusts, that he never forgot what was due to the subject—to the public—to the signature—and to himself.

To those who ask, what are his politics? he answers, that he is no less an enemy to those who are desirous to introduce hereditary monarchical institutions, than a foe to the philosophical deliriums of others, whose conduct and opinions, tending to licentiousness, threaten to destroy the social compact, which might be succeeded by anarchy and desolation. In his endeavors to avoid these extremes, without either bowing to patronage, or courting partizans, he has given occasional opposition to the measures which seemed to tend to each. These things, as different theorists have felt their force, have been frequently misunderstood and sometimes misrepresented.

He has always believed that men possessed a sufficient portion of virtue to support, by their representations, a government of equal rights, permanent justice and sufficient energy. This opinion is derived from the exalted and pleasing sensation, *that men in general are prone to virtuous and benevolent actions*, and that therefore, if the representatives are well chosen, the government will be good, and the people consequently free, prosperous & happy. If, as some pretend, there is a vicious propensity in human nature, which can be checked only by fear, it will follow, that strength, permanency & vigor must be attached to the ruling power. The writer of these essays has always rejected this opinion, and hopes that no event may occur, during his short pilgrimage on earth, which will compel him to adopt an opinion, *so much at war with his feelings—so disgraceful to his species.*

CANDIDUS.

(To be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Hypocrisy is acknowledged by all men to be one of the most detestable of all vices.—If any thing can be said in mitigation of it, it must be when used in self-defence, to ward off an intended injury; and even then an honest man feels, perhaps, as much uneasiness and inconvenience in acting the hypocrite, as he would experience from the injury he thus endeavors to avoid. But what can be said in defence of the man, who, knowingly and voluntarily, injures the fame, feelings or interest of another, without having any just cause or provocation; and after he has said every thing in his power to injure him, hypocritically declares, "he does not wish to make an enemy of the meanest person on earth?" These observations are occasioned by a publication in the Political Repository of Wednesday last, under the signature of "Mercator," and which is evidently levelled at the person who now holds the office of Town Serjeant. Mercator commences his attack by telling us he was "born in a land of liberty, and early taught to revere its maxims." I would ask Mercator, if it is one of the maxims of liberty, to make vague charges of pride, haughtiness and brutality against a fellow-citizen? "Mercator may answer, I am a democrat, and it is an invariable maxim with us, to make charges of any thing against a federalist in office. Mercator further tells us, he "will confine himself to the description of such a person as ought to serve as Serjeant;" and then tells us "he should not be an haughty, imperious upstart," &c. The only inference to be drawn by a person unacquainted with the Serjeant, (which is my case) is, that he is an haughty, imperious upstart.—2ndly. "He should not be an aristocrat." Here Mercator has let the cat out of the bag. Some hungry democrat has cast a wishful eye on the office, and the Serjeant, without being guilty of any mal-conduct, must be ousted, to make room for this hungry 'son of liberty.' He then recommends a man, who has passed through some of the "*chequered vicissitudes* of life." Perhaps the running in debt with every person who would credit him, and paying all with an oath, would be a prominent feature in the character here recommended by Mercator; if so, *who so well qualified as Mercator?* His apostrophe to the magistrates of Richmond is truly farcical. He there, with modern democratic modesty, combines insolence and sophistry with federalism, (or what he calls aristocracy,) and virtue and talents with what he calls republicanism, as if the democrats consisted of all the men of virtue and talents in the country. These empty boastings will be laughed at by the federalists, while they can count a Marshall and a Washington in their number, either of whom is equal in talents to any, and far superior in virtue and morality to many, of their boasted democrats; though, perhaps, they may be inferior to some of the democrats in philosophy and politics—that kind of philosophy I mean, which enables them to look with coolness on insults offered their country; and that kind of political knowledge, which induces them to expend millions in the purchase of new territory, (to keep which we shall in all probability be forced into a war) whilst the very harbors of the old are infested with the armed ships of a nation, with whom we are (professedly) at peace, and whose insolence the *frugality* of our government has put it out of our power to chastise.

A REAL REPUBLICAN.

September 3d, 1804.

From the UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

We used to hear much of the impropriety of officers of the United States interfering in elections, and particularly in those of individual states. We have been often enough told that the reason why Mr. Jefferson turned out almost all the federal officers, was that he might supply their places with better men, and that democratic officers would share the same fate if found to be guilty of the like improprieties. Yet we have seen that the Aurora, which claims to be the leading democratic print in the United States has long since declared that Mr. Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, habitually prostitutes the influence derived from his high office, to the unworty purpose of promoting party elections: still Mr. Gallatin holds his office. The same paper is every day filled with accusations of the like nature against Mr. Coxe, of this city. It is asserted that he neglects the duties of his office for the purpose of electioneering in this and even in the neighboring states: still Mr. Coxe holds an office under Mr. Jefferson, from which he derives a salary of two thousand dollars a year. Pierpont Edwards, of New-Haven, is another of Mr. Jefferson's officers. Every body knows, who and what Pierpont Edwards is: his character is abundantly notorious. The following circular letter will shew in what manner he rewards his employer for the office which he holds. We invite the particular attention of our readers to this circular letter, and to the answer which is subjoined. Mr. Hawley we do not know; but we know that citizen Edwards is, for once, answered by a plain honest farmer whom he hoped to gull.

New-Haven, July 30, 1804.

SIR,

The ferment which evidently exists among the federalists, the vast exertions which they are now making, all indicate in the clearest manner that they realize, with awful apprehension, the rapid approach of the dissolution of their party.—This, however, will not lull republicans into security; on their part correspondent exertions will be made, and these exertions will be such, as will bear upon the face of them the credit and sanction of the whole party.

On a former occasion it was objected to the republican address, that it professed to be the act of that party, but exhibited no proof of the truth of the fact; it is deemed expedient that our next address should be free from such an objection.

Many very respectable republicans are of the opinion, that it is high time to speak to the citizens of Connecticut plainly and explicitly on the subject of forming a CONSTITUTION; but this ought not to be done without the approbation of that party.

The foregoing considerations have influenced me to warn a meeting of the general committee of republicans. This step was not taken, until I had consulted as many of our republican brethren as existing circumstances would permit. Respectable republicans from every town in Middlesex county, and our brethren at Hartford have been consulted, and unanimously advised to the measure.

The meeting is to be holden at New-Haven, on the fifth Wednesday of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the assembly room.

You will, as soon as it can be done, be pleased to communicate this letter to the republicans in your town, and they are requested to choose one or more persons to represent them in the proposed meeting. *No republican of full age and who pays taxes ought to be excluded from a vote in this choice.*

It is very desirable that every town should be represented at least by one member; the benefits of a *full* representation will be discerned by every one. In

case any thing shall prevent a meeting of the republicans in your town, you will please to attend at New-Haven in person.

I am, with great respect and consideration, your obedient servant,

PIERPONT EDWARDS,
Chairman of the General Committee.

SIR, *Bethlem, August 15, 1804.*

The honor of a circular letter which you was pleased to address to me, was just such an one as I did not wish to receive. I know not what officious friend or foe has represented me to you as a suitable person to be *gulled* by the hopes of a revolution in this state. Vigilant as your party are, you may rest assured that for once, you have missed your *man*. Being a plain farmer, I have yet to learn, that a constitution to be good must be written, or that a time of "*ferment*" is a season to form a new one; or that universal suffrage tends to secure the liberties of the yeomanry of New-England. The latter project especially appears to me, to be putting a dangerous power into the hands of the rich and unprincipled, and setting up liberty for sale to the highest bidder. Besides, sir, that in a time of *ferment*, men who hold the first offices in the gift of the national executive, should be making exertions "*which bear upon the face of them, the credit and sanction of the whole party*," looks suspicious!!! and as though the liberty and happiness of their fellow citizens were not wholly the object of their hearts; the opinion of many respectable republicans notwithstanding. I do not apprehend that the good or the state of Connecticut is to be promoted by rebellion to its present government, or sedition under its mild and wholesome laws. I care not if the present government was derived from the charter of a king, if after amendment by usage it is the best state government in the union. It has given me all the liberty I want, and as many of its honors as I could wish. In compliance with your request, your letter will be shewn to all the republicans in town who wish to see it. The term *republican*, however, we believe belongs only to freemen of the Washington school; of this description we have one hundred and sixty. For the obsequious devotees of the emperor of the Gauls, of the emperor of Louisiana, and Virginia influence, we have not learned to make a *name*. As there are no voters here to elect me, were I of this description, I think I shall not elect myself and attend as my own expence. Should you think it best to address another circular letter to my neighbors, *you must toast your cheese with more care, and set your trap with a more delicate hand, to have it take effect.* Yours,

NATHAN HAWLEY.

Pierpont Edwards, Esq.
District Attorney, Con.

From the Port Folio.

SONG,

BY T. J. FESENDEN, ESQ.

THE GENIUS OF COLUMBIA.

Tune—*In a mouldering cave.*

Where the hoar Allegany towers o'er the cloud,
Thy genius, Columbia, reclin'd,
Her visage pale care and anxiety shroud,
And her looks wanton wild to the wind.

She weeps, lest her sons should by fatal mischance,
Or by jacobin phrenzy be driven,
To fraternize with infidel, blood-thirsty France,
And thus be abandon'd by heaven.

The ground was bedew'd with her fast falling tears,
When, lo! through the wide opening sky,
On a bright cloud descending a seraph appears,
With a message of love from on high.

And thus he address'd the disconsolate dame,
Your despondence and wailing give o'er,
For I am a ministering spirit of flame,
Who guard blest Columbia's shore.

The storm of democracy soon will be past,
And cloudless again be your skies,
The true sons of freedom distinguish'd, at last,
From those who assume its disguise.

For those who true liberty ever oppos'd,
And your Washington dar'd to revile,
In their native deformity shall be expos'd.
And no longer your freemen beguile.

Tho' Genoa, Spain, Holland and Switzerland bend
To their falsely call'd freedom's controul,
While no other freedom their tyrants intend,
Than to tyranize over the whole.

Still if Europe all bow to dire jacobin sway,
To Columbians the charter was given,
That tyrants should never their freemen dismay,
And the franchise recorded in heaven.

BOSTON, August 23.

OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

In addition to the following observations, which have been furnished by an obliging friend, our political readers will find a variety of foreign matter in the preceding columns:

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Although the Newspapers, received from England, within these few weeks past, have furnished us few other grounds on which to establish any opinion with regard to the probable permanence of Mr. PITT's administration, than merely what may be deduced from their general tenour, springing from the wishes of their respective Editors, influenced by party motives; yet some people here have drawn positive conclusions from such contradictory sources; and while at one time they have professed to believe that the Premier of England must soon give way to the powerful confederacy leagued against him; they have the next confessed, that his continuance in office appeared probable. There is, however, a position in which this subject may be placed, from which something like argument may be deduced. The political consistency of Mr. PITT; his uniform support of every branch of the Constitution, since his first accession to power; his attention to the Merchants, Manufacturers and Commerce of his country, during the whole period of the late war; the vigilance with which he guarded the property of the wealthy, from the assaults of revolution and anarchy; the steps he took to open new sources of trade, which enriched the merchants, found employment for the artisan, and enhanced the value of the estate of the nobleman; and when he descended from the highest pinacle of power, which a subject can possess; his joining with his fellow-citizens to promote, to the utmost of his power, by the example, by his personal services, the dicipline of the volunteers; though the volunteer system originated with his successors, and was constructed on a principle which he did not altogether approve of. These have endeared him to, and made him justly popular with the people; to whom a King of England, or a Regent, whatever may be his personal attachments, must pay respect in the choice of his Ministers.

But Mr. PITT's attachment to the person of the present King; his uniform opposition to the French Revolution and its actors; an opposition which his Majesty has conscientiously promoted, from a clear and well founded conviction, that its tendency, and the continuance of its promoters, in power, would lead to the subversion of the independence of other nations, and that of all that is good in society.—This attachment to the person of the King, and this coincidence between the Monarch and his Minister, in political sentiment, must secure to Mr. PITT the support and countenance of his Majesty. And what is the party that shall presume to say to both King and People, an administration shall be formed out of our body? Such has not absolutely been the case; but something bordering very nearly upon it.

Mr Fox has leagued himself with great connexions with the Dukes of *Norfolk*, *Devonshire*, *Bedford*, and *Northumberland*, Marquisses *Stafford* and *Buckingham*, Earls *Fitzwilliam*, *Thanett*, &c. &c.; men of great connexions; of connexions of rotten boroughs. But there was a time when Mr. *Fox* reprobated such connexions, and called for Parliamentary reform. Then he hoped to control the crown by popular elections; now he hopes to control it by th eBorough-jobbing Aristocracy. In no one principle of Policy has Mr. *Fox* been consistent, except in decrying what he has been pleased to call the Court Faction; (This means the King) and imputing to it all the calumnies with which the nation has been at any time afflicted. Whoever have arrayed themselves against the court, with them he has associated himself in bonds of friendship.

While Lord *North* was Minister, he deserved the scaffold; bnt when he joined with Mr. *Fox* he was the most virtuous of patriots. The same is now the case with the *Grenville* party. When the Sovereigns of the Continent of Europe were leagued with his Britannic Majesty, against France, Mr. *Fox* loudly declaimed against them as Despots; but when *Bonaparte* concluded a peace which was glorious to France, and certainly not very honorable to England, Mr. *Fox* went and paid "him the homage of his high consideration," then went home and defended him as a pacific and unassuming Prince.

Mr. *Fox* has leagued himself with Mr. *Addington*, whose late measures he now approves; tho' during his administration, he so disapproved and condemned his volunteer system, that he would not even join that body, nor reward their exertions with the sanction of his approbation; tho' it must be confessed the conduct of the volunteers was patriotic, whatever differences of opinion there might be respecting their organization. The *Foxes*, the *Grenvilles* the *Windhams*, and *Addingtons*, have united their discordant sentiments, and aristocratical influence, to overthrow the pilot that weathered the storm.—The King and people of England well know the truth of the foregoing observations. Will the adminstration of Mr. *Pitt* be durable? The present King will support it; the Prince of Wales must support it in the event of his Father's death, or inability to execute the sovereignty; for the Prince must respect the opinions of the people in the choice of his Ministers; and the people will support it.—Mr. *Pitt's* majority, in the House of Peers, is very large, and his majority in the Commons is powerful, though not numerous; powerful because the members for the Counties, who are freely chosen, mostly vote with him; from which he sees the disposition of the people, and though the minority is numerous, it is not alarming to the Minister, because it consists mostly of Borough members sent in by Mr. *Fox's* aristocratical confederates in minority of the house of Peers; and who may consequently be considered as the representatives of a party, rather than of a great body of the people. With the knowledge of these facts, well might Mr. *Pitt* observe, in the late debate in the House of Commons that "an administration which would be known by the name of an honorable gentleman (Mr. *Fox*) might be anticipated by some—an administration, however, which he was convinced only existed in prophetic vision, not likely to be soon if ever, realized." *Yes, Mr.* PITT's *administration will be durable and the war will be prosecuted* OFFENSIVELY *with vigor.*—The object is a great one; no less than to limit the power of France, and to dethrone the usurper *Bonaparte*. This may seem romantic to some, but the plan is digested, systematical, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

The British Packet Princes Amelia, arrived at this port yesterday with the July mail. She left Falmouth on the 10th, and the London Papers received by her at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser are to the 7th inclusive, from which the following articles of European Intelligence are copied:

LONDON, July 5.

Private accounts from Malta say:—Osman Bey governs Egypt, which is entirely in his possession, except Alexandria and Aboukir-castle. Ali Pacha with a party of Turks, were cut off on their march to Cairo. Treachery and massacres are the order of the day in that devoted country. Malta is now in a state fit to repel the united efforts of all the enemies of England.

The Russian fleet had not sailed from Constadt on the 6th ult. a week after the day stated to have been appointed for its sailing.

July 6.

We have received the two Hamburgh mails which came due on the 1st and 4th instant.—Their contents, as we yesterday predicted, are of very considerable importance. The Official Note of the Emperor of Russia, presented to the French Government by his Charge d'Affairs at Paris, shews how little reliance is to be placed on the assertions of the Moniteur, respecting the good understanding which it stated to exist between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and St. Cloud. By the combination of French menace and intrigue, the Elector of Baden was induced to overlook the outrageous violation of his territory. By similar means, the diet of Ratisbon was led to vote, that the Russian Note did not contain fit matter for their consideration.—The Emperor Alexander is, however, steady to his purpose, his remonstrance, which affords a proof of zeal and spirit, contrasted with the apathy or pusilanimity of other powers is more strongly worded than his former Note to the diet. The injury is more fully insisted upon, and its probable consequences more clearly exhibited. Nothing can be more lucid, or more just, than his statement of the necessity "of relieving all the governments of Europe from the alarm which this act has occasioned, and of putting an end to an order of things so dangerous to their safety and independence." In this public and full reproof of a foul and atrocious assassination, every feeling man must rejoice. It will tend to win the opinions of those powers in favor of England, whom perhaps other means might fail to conciliate. But we look to nothing more at present from the interference of Russia. England must fight her own battle. The post bellum auxilium may then be realized in more than one instance. In the mean time, it is something to have the opinion of the umpires in her favour.

The late movement of the Brest fleet, which excited no alarm, but anxious expectations, is now passed away. A thick fog had prevailed for three days, during which the French ships could not be seen. Many signal guns were head, and it was supposed that the enemy had put to sea. When the weather cleared up, it was found that the French ships had merely shifted their births, and were safe in port, as usual.

Translated for the New-York Gazette, from French papers received by Capt. Moran, from Bordeaux.

PARIS, July 4.

From the official Journal, the Moniteur.

The Publiciste, in one of his late numbers, announces to Europe that great changes are about to take place in lower Italy, that the States of the Pope are about to be dismantled, and that Cardinal Fesch is to take an active part in these events.

If France was to interfere in such changes, it is not likely it would be to dismember the Territory of the Pope.

But who has made the Publiciste a confidant of these great plans? a journalist of Augsberg; and from whom has that journalist received information? from an agent in the pay of England. And what is the aim of England? to alarm the continent, to terrify the Holy Father, to cause Europe to believe that it rests upon a volcano, and that France wishes to overturn every thing in order to invade all. The English Agent performs his task and the journalist of Augsberg gains money: but how comes it that the Publiciste, whose editor is a man of sense, and whose proprietors are praiseworthy men, lends an hand to that political stock-jobbing? It is because the editor trusts to an under clerk, and that the proprietors give themselves no trouble in reading the political articles that are inserted in their journal.

The same paper has also just apprised Europe that the King of Naples is about going to Sicily, and that Mr. Acton, whom that Prince enlightened upon the interests of his government, had removed from office, is on the point of re-entering into his former functions, with the support of a great power.

Who has made the Publiciste a confidant? a convenient bulletin printed at Frankfort. And who has furnished that piece of news to the editor of the bulletin? An English Agent. And what is the interest of that Agent: It is to create a belief that France will get hold of Naples? to create a supposition that Europe concerns itself for that great minister who has sacrificed the good of the country he governed, to the advantage of England; for that minister—who, a Frenchman born, is the most inveterate enemy of France; who sat at variance the court of Naples with that of Versailles; who was the reproach and has become the abhorrence of the people of the two Sicilies, and who would get into favour again in order only to bring the King of Naples to fall again into the same errors he committed in the years 5 and 6. But that government has levied neither soldiers nor subsidies. Of what importance is to Mr. Acton whose money is placed in the funds at London, what imports it to the editor of the bulletin which is written at Frankfort, provided that by disquieting Europe they serve England.

The Publiciste announced also several months ago that a treaty had been just entered into by which the Porte had ceded the Morea to France.—From whence did the journalist get this information? He had it from a bulletin maker at Hamburg or Brussels, who had it from an English agent.

Such puerile rhapsodies do not at first fix the attention, but their aim is, however, soon understood by the effects they produce. This is what had happened. The French papers were carefully laid before the eyes of the Porte, and Gen. Brune had cause to be much surprised when the Reis-Effendi shewed them to him, and told him that upon its being mentioned that the Morea had been ceded to France, it had been actually concluded that France intended to take the Morea!

If persons interested in the conduct of Journals, wish them not to be the echo of English turbulence, they ought to pay a daily attention to the political department of their respective papers. If on their part, the editors fear that being suspected of something more than neglect, they ought to repair themselves from taking French news out of the AugsburgGazette, & out of the bulletin of convenience of Frankfort, Hamburg and Brussels. This is what we have endeavoured to prove by this article.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

☞ The ship Prosperity, capt. Barry, in 42 days from Liverpool, arrived at this port this morning. Sailed from Liverpool the 12th of July. Capt. Barry has politely furnished us with his papers to this date. They do not contain any information of consequence.

"LONDON, July 7.—The coronation of Bonaparte, it is said, is to be postponed to the 9th of November.

"Dispatches were yesterday received from Sir. J. B. Warren, at St. Petersburg, which are said to be of a very important nature. Whatever may be the result of the communications between the English and Russian courts, we can have no doubt but they must refer to objects of very general interests to the states of the continent. It is said that 25 Russian ships, full of troops, have arrived at Corfu.

"It appears, that of 12 judges who sat on the trial of Moreau, 4 of them voted for his death, 4 for acquittal, and 4 for 2 years imprisonment. This singular circumstance is said to have produced a debate of 6 hours, when the majority declared for the latter sentence.

"Admiral lord Duncan, it is understood, is to succeed Admiral Cornwallis in the command of the Channel fleet.

"Mr. Pitt, we are sorry to say, appears to be in a very indifferent state of health.

"The long-rumoured invasion, many correspondents from the coast persist in saying, will take place in the course of next week. Without pretending to know the day or the week, however, we are apt to think, that the time is not very remote, when the contest between the two countries will be decided. The very formidable preparations, all along the extensive coasts of the enemy, from Brest to the Texel, we think evince Bonaparte's determination of making the experiment. We ought not therefore to relax a single moment, in our arrangements of defence. The Corsican, regardless of the consequences, seems resolved to put his good fortune once more to the test; but, convinced of the spirit and energy of our brave countrymen, we have no doubt that the contest will prove glorious to the British arms.

"On account of the adverse state of the winds the greater part of the blockading squadron has been obliged to return to Dungeness road.

"The king of Naples, (according to the Dutch papers) has at last agreed to evacuate his fortresses, to be occupied by French troops.

"It is stated, that lord Nelson has sent a squadron to Corfu, to act in concert with the Russian ships which have arrived there. He still, however, maintains the blockade of Toulon.

"Wednesday morning, their Majesties and the Princesses arived at the Queen's house from Kew. In a short time after, Mr. Pitt had an interview of his Majesty, and continued for a considerable time. About 2 o'clock, his majesty held a levee, which was attended by their Excellencies the American, Spanish, Imperial, Portuguese, Hanoverian, and Russian ambassadors.

Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, two of the mutineers of his majesty's ship Montague of 74 guns, who have been for some weeks put under sentence of death were executed in Plymouth harbor. One of them on board the Minotaur, of 74 guns in Cawsand bay, and the other in Homoage. Two others who are under sentence of death, are reserved, it is said, to be executed on board one of the ships of the fleet off Brest.

A letter from Paris, dated June 23, says:—"Moreau continues in the Temple, but has, by the order of the Emperor, been removed to the room where Pichegru died. He waits quietly the issue of his appeal to the tribunal of cassation. He has declined himself, and forbids his wife to petition the Emperor."

It has been reported for these two days, that the Emperor of Russia positively refuses to recognize Bonaparte Emperor of the French.

The King's Physicians have at length pronounced his majesty's perfect recovery.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, 1st September, 1804.

A GEORGE R. Anderson, John Andr w, Captain Isaac Allen, Charles Z. Abrahams, Thomas Armistead, Nathaniel Anderton, Miss Elizabeth Archibald, Wilson Allen, Colonel Richard Adams, Mr. Allen.

B—Robert Bell, George Buckner, William Burns, 2; Miss Frances Burns, Mordecai Buckner, George Blakey, Moses Bates, James Bradley, Mrs. Betty C. Baffett, Alexander Blackwood, Thomas Benford, Miss Braxton, John Beverly, 2; Mrs. Elizabeth Blackburn, Dr. Carter Berkely, William Banks.

C Joseph Cloud, 2; Robert Compton, George Compton, Wm. Carson, 2; David Clopton, William Clark, Alexander Campbell, John Clark, Mrs. Mary B. Claiborne, James Cock, John Curran, Robert Campbell, Abraham Menzo Cordofir, Wm. Crowfet, David Chalmers, William Cocun.

D Peter B. Davis, James Dofwell, William F. Davidson, Isaac Davis, Messrs. Dofwell & Price, John Decker, William Deprieft, William Dunn.

F William Figgoat, Lawson Flack, John Fox, Colonel William Fontaine, 2; William Farr, Oway Farris.

G—James H. Gordon, William R. Geddy, Geo. Goosely, 2; Joseph Grant, David Gourley, General John Guerrant, Armistead Green, Hon. Philip Grymes, 4: Rhoda Gardner.

H—Miss Anna Mildred Hackley, Cyrus Harris, Samuel Hefferd, George W. Hill, David Hoops, 2; William Hughes, Thomas Harris, John Heth, James Henry, William Henderson.

J—Robert C. Jennings, Miss Polly Jackson.

L—Rose Love, Miss Ann Lyle, James Lownes, 2; Samuel Leonard, John Lynch, S. Lee, Jedediah Leeds, 2.

M—Martin Mimms, 5; Robert Miller, 2; James McFarland, Miss Lucy McClain, William Mills, John P. Miller, William Mann, Mrs. Elizabeth Mayo, James McElligott, Wm. McCraw, Michael Murray, Alexander McDonald, Charles McCallafter.

N—William Nimmo, John Nicolson, William Nevins.

P—William Byrd Page, 4; Major William Price, William Pope, 2; James Buzy, Robert C. Penn, James Penn, 2; Peter Paul, Mrs. Ann Potter.

R—Joseph W. Robertson, Robert Richardson, 3; Matthew Robinson, George Rootes, John A. H. Rutherford, Joseph Reid, Abraham Rogers, John Roswell, Peter Roper, John Rhodd, David Meade Randolph, 3.

S—Richard Savage, William Sanderson, Robert Snead, William Strode, 2; Henry Smith, 4; Lyne Shackleford, 2; Robert S. Smythey, Miss Martha H. Syme, Thomas Staunton, Reuben Sheppard, Cary Selden, Miles Selden, Mrs. Mary Stewart, 2.

T—John Tinsley, Edwin E. Toney.

W—William Wirt, 6: Basil Wood, 2; Hezekiah L. Wright, 2; Mrs. Woody W. Winston, Isaac Webster, Mrs. Lilly White, John Winston, Edward Winston, 2; Enoch Welch, Robert Wartiner, John Winn, Dr. James Warrell, Mrs. Jean Wood, Samu White.

MARKES VANDEWALL, P. M.

NOTICE.

MY agency as Attorney in fact, for Mrs. Polly I. Holman, (late Mrs. Polly I. Cock,) now ceases. All the papers of every description, are deposited with Captain George Holman, to whom future applications must be made by those who have business with the Executrix of Richard Cock, dec.

ROBERT B. PAYNE.

Columbia, Sept. 1st, 1804.

☞ *Gentlemen who have obtained subscribers to the "LADY's MUSEUM & WEEKLY MAGAZINE," will oblige us by returning the subscription papers as soon as convenient.*—

COOK & GRANTLAND.

Sept. 1.

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

A Petition

WILL be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, to paſs a law authoriſing the proprietors of the Ferry across Staunton River, know by the name of *Bibb's Ferry*, to erect a Toll Bridge over the ſaid river, at ſome ſuitable and convenient place contiguous to ſaid ferry.

Auguſt 9th 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May 30, 1804.

John Lloyd and John Hanbury, ſurviving partners of Hanburys and Lloyd, Plts.

AGAINST

John Buchanan, Archibald Brice, Robert Weſt and Elizabeth Carter his wife; Meux Thornton and Precilla his wife; Henry Perrin and Anna his wife; Samuel Anderſon and Jannet his wife; John McKeand, Willis McKeand and Alexander McKeand, children & deviſees of John McKeand, deceaſed; and James Watt, executor of Alexander McRobert, dec. who was executor of the ſaid John McKeand, dec. Defts. } *In Chancery.*

ROBERT Weſt is appointed guardian to Alexander McKeand, an infant defendant in this ſuit; and the cauſe coming on by conſent of the parties to be heard on the bill and amended bill, the anſwers of the defendants, replications, the will of John McKeand aforeſaid, and the proceedings in a ſuit at law in this court, brought by the complainants againſt the defendant Watt as executor aforeſaid, which judgment was obtained at the December ſeſſion 1801: Whereupon it is decreed and ordered, that Edmund Randolph, William Mitchell, Robert Pollard and Edmund W. Rootes, or any two or more of them, do expoſe to ſale at public auction, together or ſeparately, the LOT and TENEMENT in the proceedings mentioned, now in the occupation of William McCay; and the ſmall TENEMENTS and GROUND thereunto belonging which adjoin the tenement, conveyed in truſt to the defendants Buchanan and Brice, after the time and place of ſale ſhall have been adverſed four weeks in one or more of the Richmond newſpapers; the terms of ſale to be one third in cash, and the remaining two thirds payable in inſtalments with legal intereſt from the day of ſale; the firſt inſtalment to be paid twelve months, and the ſecond in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſers to give bonds for the ſaid two inſtalments, and in default of payment to be again ſold by the ſaid commiſſioners or any two of them for ready money, for the payment of the balances that may be due from the reſpective purchaſers: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid commiſſioners who may act do from the proceeds of the ſales hereby firſt directed, pay unto the complainants, their agent or attorney, three thouſand one hundred and twenty-five dollars thirty one cents, with intereſt on two thouſand two hundred and twenty-two dollars ſixty-ſix cents, part thereof at five per cent. from the ſixteenth day of December one thouſand eight hundred and one, the balance appearing to be due the complainants by a ſtatement among the exhibits, and the coſts of this ſuit, and the ſurplus, if any, after deducting the charges of the ſale, to be brought into court, ſubject to ſuch order as may hereafter be made concerning the ſame; the monies firſt raiſed by the ſale to be applied to the ſatisfaction of the debt due the complainants: And it is further ordered, that ſuch of the commiſſioners as may act convey to the purchaſers in conformity to the terms of this decree, and that they make report of their proceedings to the court.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Richmond, Auguſt 13, 1804.

IN purſuance of the foregoing decree, we ſhall expoſe to ſale at public auction, the LOT, TENEMENTS, GROUND and PROPERTY in the foregoing decree mentioned, on the 19th day of the next month, on the premiſes in the city of Richmond.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.
Wm. MITCHELL.
ROBERT POLLARD.
EDM. W. ROOTES.

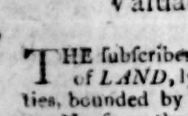
Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuita. ble to the accommodation of a genteel family. There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be thot too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Beauchan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 15, 1804. 3m.

DIOMED.



THE owners of *DIOMED* inform the public, that this extraordinary Stallion has gone through a great ſeaſon, and remains in the higheſt health and vigor. He will be let to 15 Mares, by inſurance, between this and the 20th of September, at $50 each.

The next ſeaſon he is to ſtand at this ſtable, and be covered by ſubſcription, to be limited to 60 Mares; the owner of each Mare to pay $100 by the firſt of October; the money to be returned, in every inſtance, if the Mare has not proved to be in foal, unleſs the property ſhall be changed.

Gentlemen may be aſſured of the propriety of being expeditious in ſubſcribing, either in perſon or by letter, with Col. Selden; becauſe it is believed that the ſubſcription will be filled and cloſed in a very ſhort time, when not another Mare will be admitted on any terms.

Tree-Hill, Auguſt 6th, 1804. tf

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt, executed by George Martin, of the county of Amherſt, to me, for the purpoſe of ſecuring a debt therein ſpecified, to William Brown & Co. of Warminſter, I will, on Thurſday, the 20th day of Sept. next, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Martin, proceed to SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, *for* READY CASH,

A NEGRO Man and Woman, two Horſes ſeveral head of Cattle, and ſundry articles of Houſehold Furniture, or as much thereof as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid debt with Intereſt and the expence attending this truſt.

RICHARD POWELL.

Warminſter, Auguſt 1ſt, 1804. 5w

For Glaſgow,

The BRITISH ſhip JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,
10,000 buſhels of
Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Peterſburg, 6th Auguſt, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

ON Monday the 1ſt of October next, will be run for over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, a Sweepſtake for Colts three years old, two mile heats.—Seven Colts are entered at two hundred dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed. Weights, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thurſday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club Purſe of $400, will be run for, four mile heats.

The following day, the Purſe of the Proprietor of the Courſe, three mile heats.

WEIGHTS AS FOLLOW:

Aged Horſes, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old, 118.—4 years old, 106.—3 years old, 90.

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

Richmond, Auguſt 18, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Fall Races

Will commence on Monday the 24th day of September next, and to continue 4 days.

FIRST Day—will be run for, the greateſt SWEEPSTAKES ever run for in America, for the number of horſes—5 horſes entered at $600 each, half forfeit, which will amount to $3000 if all ſtart, running 3 mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—It is ſuppoſed that the horſes which are entered for theſe Stakes are equal to any on the turf in America.

Second Day—will be run for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of $400—4 mile heats.

Third Day—the Proprietor's PURSE of $200—3 mile heats, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the following rules:

3 years old,	90lbs.
4 years old,	106
5 years old,	118
6 years old,	128
7 years old, or aged,	133

3lbs. allowed Mares and Geldings.

Fourth Day—a HANDY CAP PURSE of $150, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, running 2 mile heats, entrance $15—agreeable to the following rules:—For all loſing horſes, which run in any of the three preceding days races, who chooſe to ſtart for this day's purſe, the weights will be affixed by the judges, agreeable to their performance each day—all winning horſes the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Club—alſo, horſes that have not ſtarted for any of the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Any gentleman is at liberty to ſtart a nag for this purſe, whether he is a member of the Jockey Club or not. Certificates or other ſatisfactory proof of horſes ages, which ſtart each day, will be required by the judges.

Stableage and litter will be furniſhed for race horſes at the ground, GRATIS. N. B. The members of the Jockey Club are requeſted to meet at the race ground on the 23d of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of making arrangements for the different days running.

RICH'D. B. GOODE, Sec'ry.

Broad-Rock, Auguſt 23d, 1804.

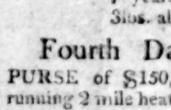
THE ſubſcriber, who is appointed Treaſurer for the Broad-Rock Jockey Club, requeſts thoſe ſubſcribers who have not paid up their ſubſcriptions for the laſt ſpring's purſe, to be pointed in paying them up on the firſt day of the fall races, at which time he hopes all the members will be pointed in paying up their fall ſubſcriptions.

THOMAS CHEATHAM, *Treaſurer.*

Auguſt 23d, 1804.

The full-blooded English Stallion

and moſt complete running horſe



TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, will at their next monthly meeting, proceed to recommend to the Court of Huſtings for the ſaid city, one fit and proper perſon to be appointed a Conſtable of the ſaid city, in the room of LEIGHTON WOOD, who hath reſigned.

By order of the Hall,

ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.

epts17

A Ten Thouſand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;

WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion already ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thouſand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thouſand,*		3,000
1	*two thouſand,*		2,000
1	*one thouſand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fif'y,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*ſeven,*		42,000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		500
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for ſale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet; or
ADAM PREMIR,
No. 134, South Sixth-ſtreet;
ANTHONY HOOKEY,
Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.
CHARLES BOWMAN,
No. 16, Bud-ſtreet, } *Commiſſioners.*

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.

Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23t.

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent, Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedals, Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th 1803.

Doctor Wilſon,

HAS taken (as a temporary reſidence) the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Adams, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries buſineſs with the practice of Phyſic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a freſh and very general aſſortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. taw6m.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber Houſe,

ON the Croſs-ſtreet, leading to Shockoe warehouſe, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerſon. Poſſeſſion to be given the 1ſt of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 owtf

To Rent,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleaſantly ſituated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-Houſe, on the ſtreet leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Baſin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling houſe of Mr. William Mitchell.

Alſo, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the ſtreet leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholeſale and commiſſion merchants. Poſſeſſion of theſe two Tenements will be given when finiſhed, which is ſuppoſed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

The Subſcriber

Offers for ſale on a credit of 90 days, a quantity of excellent

GREEN COFFEE,
in tierces and barrels.
RUM & LOAF SUGAR,
by the hhd.

WM. WISEHAM.

Auguſt 24, 1804. epiw

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that ſhe has opened a BOARDING HOUSE near Judge Wythe's brick buildings, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Obediah Gathright.

MARY McDONALD.

Auguſt 29th, 1804.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at 10 dolls.*		$80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
Firſt Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next claſs, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next claſs, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond claſs.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the firſt day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,662 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,662 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
30 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		30,000
41 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raiſed,		10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,		1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000	20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madiſon.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelſon.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Baſſett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleaſants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Peterſburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincheſter; Chapman Johnſton, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country.

At a Court of Quarterly Seſſions

Continued and held for Henry county, the 1ſt day of May, 1804.

Jacob Sowder, Sen. Complainant,
Againſt
Joſeph Miller, George Rivers, and John Phillips, } *In Chancery.*
Defendants.

THE defendant John Philips, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt Monday in October next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy---Teſte,

JOHN COX, C. H. C.

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Paraſols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mushy,

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of ſale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.